

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's scut beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Port Royal.

This place, which has been bombarded by our fleet, is on an inlet of the same name on the Atlantic coast, about 60 miles south of Charleston and 25 miles north of Savannah. About ten miles north of it is another inlet called St. Helena; both of these arms of the sea extend inland some fifteen or twenty miles and unite in the form of a horse shoe, surrounding a district of country, which is low and unhealthy, and intersected by numerous bodies of water. It has, however, a very rich soil, and cotton and rice is raised upon it in large quantities. The town of Beaufort is in this district and has a harbor into which vessels drawing eleven feet of water can enter. The point is probably a strong one, as it is surrounded by water, and quite favorable to naval operations with boats of light draft, while it is within easy striking distance of Savannah and Charleston.

There is an interesting history connected with Port Royal. It was the first place settled by white men in North America. A colony of Frenchmen landed there in 1562, and remained about a year, when they abandoned it, attempting to reach their native land in a rude vessel constructed by themselves. After undergoing dreadful sufferings, a few of them were saved by an English vessel. The place was permanently occupied by a colony from England in 1670.

The Investigators Investigated.

The report of the Congressional committee to which has recently been in session at St. Louis, has been published by the enemies of Gen. Fremont. It is probably a garbled statement merely, as it does not appear in an authorized form, but as an abstract by some unknown news paper correspondent. The statement has thus gone forth in a semi-official form of the charges against Gen. Fremont, said to be sustained by testimony before this investigation. In this report many names are mentioned, as being connected with fraudulent contracts &c. Of course those who are implicated make replies, and such as have come to hand are spicy and to the point.

The first is that of John M. Krum, who is charged with others of what is called the "California gang" of contractors with presenting a service of plate to the wife of Gen. McKinstry, the quarter master general of the western department. He pointedly denies it in the St. Louis Democrat of the 7th. He says he never was interested in any contract with the government, directly or indirectly, and that the first time he ever heard of the presentation of the service of plate, was in the report after publication.

A. B. Ogden, architect and superintendent of Benton Barracks, says that the statement in relation to this matter is a series of lies, and asks a suspension of public opinion, until he can make a report with vouchers. In relation to the fortifications at St. Louis, Franz Karppner, Maj. Com. Engineer Corps, says he was a witness before the investigating committee, and that the statements given to the public are all in open contradiction to his testimony before the committee.

E. W. Fox was charged with contracting with the government to receive 45 cents each for 50,000 picket pins, when another person would furnish them for 26 cents; camp kettles at 35 cents, when there were bids at 20 cents; and nails and spikes at similar rates. Fox avers that he never had a contract with the government for picket pins, camp kettles, axes or nails, but manufactured or purchased them, and had them for sale, and did sell them to the quartermaster department, from day to day; that they were of the very best quality, at his usual rates. It was also charged that Fox purchased saddles which had been rejected, and sold them to McKinstry at increased rates. He avers that this is an unqualified lie.

It is stated in the report that Gen. McKinstry was appointed quartermaster by Gen. Fremont, and as "as such quartermaster general controlled the horse and mule contracts, &c." A correspondent of the Democrat says this "is all a base fabrication." General Fremont had nothing to do with the appointment of Gen. McKinstry as quartermaster, and had no control over his actions at St. Louis, and that Gen. McKinstry had been quartered there long before Gen. Fremont had been sent to Missouri. If, therefore, there is anything wrong in the quartermaster's department Gen. Fremont is not responsible for it. What, then, becomes of the tremendous stories of frauds in horses, mules, wagons and forage, which have, by implication at least, been charged upon Gen. Fremont by the Chicago Tribune? This single fact disposes of the whole catalogue of frauds, attempted to be heaped upon the commanding general. If McKinstry has been under the control of the "California gang," what has Fremont to do with it? He could not deprive him of his appointment received from the war

gators in the great trial of Fremont vs. his traducers, now going on before the people. The ball will go on until the whole truth is spread abroad. Our readers must bear with us in the prominence which we give to this subject. We are determined, so far as we can do, that Gen. Fremont shall not be persecuted and traduced in the region where our paper circulates without having as ample an opportunity for vindication as we can give him.

The Election.

The Madison Journal, of last evening, says:—"The returns come in very slowly. The same apathy which produced so light a vote leads to the neglect in forwarding returns. We see no reason to change the opinion expressed yesterday as to the result. The candidates on the republican union ticket are probably all elected, except Mr. Salomon, and it is possible he may gain enough in Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowish, Dane and other counties to make up for the votes thrown away upon Allen."

The Patriot of the same date says—"The returns come in slowly, and though the result is not fully determined, yet we think the republican state ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 2,800 to 3,000; it may exceed that, but unless the vote is more favorable in the northwestern counties than we expect, it will not fall much short of the highest figures named."

Reported Majorities.

Counties.	Harvey.	Ferguson.
Rock.	1,800	1,800
Columbia.	1,400	1,400
Walworth.	1,000	1,000
Winnebago.	700	700
Sauk.	600	600
La Crosse.	500	500
Dane.	500	500
Monroe.	500	500
Oconto.	400	400
Racine.	146	146
Pond du Lac.	700	700
Green.	100	100
Kenosha.	300	300
Portage.	300	300
Milwaukee.	3,526	3,526
Ozaukee.	1,088	1,088
Washington.	1,100	1,100
Brown.	300	300
Outagamie.	300	300
Dodge.	1,000	1,000

These figures are, in some cases, merely estimates, and in other cases, different reports exist as to the same county. Waukesha, Sheboygan and Manitowish counties are claimed on both sides.

Return of Gov. Barstow.

Col. Barstow has returned to this city after a stay of some days at Washington, attending to matters connected with his cavalry regiment. His position and frequent interviews with the leaders of affairs, render his views as to the way things are proceeding at headquarters, of more than usual interest. He freely expresses his opinion that President Lincoln fully comprehends the nature of the momentous events that are transpiring, and his full responsibility to the country, and that he is directing all the energies of powerful mind, with strict honesty of purpose, and the truest purpose, to the government and the elevation of our flag wherever it has been lowered to the rebel foes. The utmost confidence is there felt in the certain success of our arms, and that the lack of the rebellion will speedily be broken. A long and scattering guerrilla warfare is expected to follow the great victories that are anticipated, before the full authority of law is re-established.

The blockades are but seldom run; when that does occur it is in dark and stormy nights, or under circumstances where the utmost vigilance could not possibly prevent it. He regards the secretary of war as a most efficient officer, and laboring under all vicissitudes, and in the face of great difficulties for the success of our arms.

These are the opinions of Col. Barstow, after sojourning some days at Washington, and we sincerely hope his anticipations may be realized.

Col. Barstow's political antecedents, and his personal devotion to the late Judge Douglas, were fully understood. The devotion to the Union of the friends of Douglas was frequently spoken of, and the great loss to the country in his death was universally regretted. No one spoke more feelingly on this subject than President Lincoln.

Col. Barstow was highly complimented for his patriotism in proposing to take the chances of war at the head of a regiment in defense of the Union, and the bearing, bravery and personal qualities of the Wisconsin troops were greatly eulogized, especially as to the full and comfortable equipments with which they had been furnished by the state authorities, surpassing in all respects those of most other states.

The Chicago Tribune.—This paper, which assumes to be the leading journal of the northwest, and would like to be regarded as competing in position with its namesake in New York, is beginning to receive from its contemporaries the castigation it richly merits. Too prone, at all times, to be arrogant and dictatorial, it has pushed its assumptions beyond the point of forbearance, and if it will benefit by the storm of public indignation now visited upon it, the lesson it is learning may be useful even if dearly purchased.

Speaking of its treatment of Fremont, the Wisconsin well says:

"The course of the Tribune is the more indefensible from the fact that its integrity is directly impeached; and though the aspersions of its editors that it is independent in its expressions, be scattered 'as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa,' it cannot avoid the imputation that it is truckling to the sources of official patronage, and that its expressions are governed by a careful consideration for the battered side of its official bread."

greeting it, is manifest from the fact that its reasons why it should have Fremont's removal, elaborated until they contradict themselves, and reiterated until the malice of their statements is perfectly apparent, and their protestations of sincerity become forced and ridiculous. Now that it is losing ground with the people, it is endeavoring to educate them into the belief that it is right and they are wrong. In this we hope and believe it will signally fail."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

A special from Fort Monroe to the Times says our fleet is bombarding Port Royal, which is said to be in a critical condition and ready to surrender. The rebel commander had a small steamer under his control, and threatened to go out and seize on the vessels of the fleet which had been driven on a lee shore with troops aboard.

The news comes through secession sources, and is claimed to be derived from one Gen. Huger.

Tribune special says one of our gun boats was disabled by the rebel guns and another aground, and Capt. Tammall about to take her. It was reported at first that the Great Republic was lost, but it was incorrect.

Special to Commercial Advertiser.—The navy department credits the news of the result of the expedition received via rebel sources to Fort Monroe.

The Star of this evening says that it has information in which the editor relies, that yesterday there were unmistakable indications that the rebels posted on the Potomac are making preparations to send a considerable portion of their forces south.

Senator Andrew Johnson is still engaged in the west addressing the people on the war, and urging a hearty support of the government. He is expected here next week to act as chairman of the senate investigating committee.

Special to the New York Evening Post.—Senator Green of Missouri, has written a letter to a friend in this city, in which he declares that he is in favor of the Union, although the government has confiscated his property.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Complete, Harvey 700 majority.

OCONTO COUNTY.

Votes but one ticket, the union, which has 400 majority.

BROWN COUNTY.

Harvey has 30 majority in the city of Green Bay, Howe 40 majority. Democratic ticket in the county will have about 300 majority. Hicks, for the senate, and Ellis, for assembly, have no opposition.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

Herald's dispatch.—Reports that General Beauregard had been relieved from the command of the rebels on the Potomac, seem to be well founded.

A letter just received from Richmond states that at strong efforts for some days have been made by the people of South Carolina and Georgia, to induce Jeff. Davis to detail Beauregard to command the fortifications at Bull's Bay or Port Royal, in the event that the fleet shall attempt a landing at either of these points. The letter states that it is the general belief that the fleet was destined for Beaufort, and a pretty large force had been dispatched from the Potomac to defend that point.

The official announcement to the army of the retelling of Gen. Scott, and the assumption of command by Gen. McClellan, has been issued. The headquarters of the army will be established in Washington.

The duplicate returns of orders and other papers heretofore sent to the adjutant general's headquarters of the army, will be discontinued by order of the secretary of war, by orders to Thomas, adjutant general.

Tribune correspondence.—Gen. Halleck has not yet received his orders, but the indications are that he will be assigned to the command in Missouri. Gen. Hancock's scouts have discovered that the rebels are in the habit of keeping about a regiment in ambush near Hunter's Mills, for the purpose of capturing whatever comes within reach, probably more than one of our pickets and stragglers in advance of our lines, has already fallen into their hands. A Captain of the 2d Michigan, wounded and captured at Bull Run, returned because of permanent disability, is visiting his regiment. He says one fortification on the north side of Richmond, when he left, was more than three quarters of a mile in length. Our soldiers in the hospital with him were well treated.—The Georgia troops at Richmond were greatly disaffected and anxious to return home. A dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans, the only one since the report about his fighting Floyd, was received at headquarters to day. It says not a word of the Virginia thief or any engagement, or immediate prospect of an engagement with the rebels.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 8th.

A physician of the U. S. navy, sent to Norfolk, on Monday, with a flag of truce, by General Wool, on some business of his own, was brought back this afternoon by a rebel flag of truce. He reports that telegraphic dispatches were received to-day at Norfolk, that our fleet was then (the 7th) bombarding Port Royal, S. C., and the work on both sides was very sharp and hot.—Two of the transports—one supposed to be the Ocean Express, having ammunition on board, and the Union, carrying horses—were lost during the gale.

The telegraph at Norfolk is in constant operation bringing from the scene of operation, despatches. The wildest excitement prevails among the rebels in Norfolk, also among the people at this point.

The Union was a new vessel, built in New York, and intended for the use of the quartermaster's department here. She was a very fast sailer, and proposed to be the return vessel to bring the news of the rout. The supposition is that Port Royal is reduced, and that our troops had effected a landing by this time. To-morrow we expect particulars, as a vessel is hourly expected.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 8.

The Old Point boat has arrived. A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk, yesterday, but brought no news whatever of the fleet.

Yesterday the gun boat Rescue went up the Rappahannock as far as Urbana creek, off the mouth of the creek she captured a large schooner, from which she took all her stores and moveable property, and burned her to the waters edge. The Rescue was fired upon by a masked battery on shore. The fire was returned, and the rebels completely shelled out. The commander of the Resolute occupied the entire day shelling every

cue and Cambridge would return to the Rappahannock river to-day and shell the woods where a rebel fire is supposed to be.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.

Gen. Grant telegraphs from Cairo to headquarters here that our victory at Belmont was "complete." We captured 130 prisoners and all the rebels' artillery, but were obliged to leave part of the guns behind for want of horses to haul them.

Some of the prisoners report a large force preparing to start to reinforce Price, but our attack will no doubt prevent it. Our loss was about 250, one-half killed and mortally wounded.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.

Returns received from three-fourths of the state, the legislature stands, as far as heard from, about 60 Union, secession none. The senators elected are 10 Union, no secessionists. Seven secession senators who are principally boarding at Fort Lafayette, hold over. The majority for Bradford for governor will not be less than 32,000. The vote is the largest in all the counties ever cast in the state.

SARASVILLE, Mo., Nov. 9.

Major Clark Wright, who has just returned from an expedition scouting expedition, reports that the main body of the enemy is now stationed on the north fork of Crane creek, about 40 miles south of here. He thinks this force is about 25,000 strong. McCulloch is on Flat creek with 7,000 to 8,000, and there are numerous bands ranging from 100 to 1,000 scattered about the country. Price's position on Crane creek is favorable for defense, and he has planted batteries on the bluffs overlooking the approaches to the place.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The funeral procession of Gen. Baker passed up Broadway at noon, the hearse was drawn by four white horses. The remains are to lay in state in the city hall till Monday, when they are to be escorted by the 71st regiment to the steamer Northern Light, on which they will embark for California.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

Flour market without important change. Wheat market shade firmer with light supply and fair export demand.—1,234 1/2 Milwaukee club, 1,194 1/2 Chicago spring, 1,35 winter red western.

COL. GREEN'S EXPEDITION FROM ROLLA.—A rebel force under Col. Freeman have for a number of weeks made Texas county the scene of their operations, committing numerous robberies and keeping the region thereabouts in a constant state of alarm by their depredations. Union men fled in terror taking with them what few personal effects they could conveniently carry away. Col. Dodge resolved to put an end to this state of things, and sent a force to chastise, and if possible, capture the marauders. The expedition left Sunday morning, and two hundred and twenty men from the 4th Iowa, one hundred and forty and eighty cavalry detached from the 36th Illinois, and Capt. Wood's Kansas Ranger, numbering eighty mounted men. The whole force numbers five hundred and twenty, under the command of Col. Greusel of the 36th Illinois, and Major Wm. R. English of the 4th Iowa, the second in command. Monday morning this force was reported to be within thirty miles of Freeman's camp, and were to start at day-break on a forced march in order, if possible, to effect a capture "before the bird had flown."

A messenger came to Rolla Tuesday morning, and reports that he left the federal force at Houston, yesterday, and that the latter was then within twenty miles of Freeman's camp. We had captured a large amount of secession property and several prominent men had been taken prisoners, among whom were Mitchell and Campbell.—Missouri Democrat, 8th.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.

The expedition sent south from Rolla, a few days ago by Col. Dodge, entered the town of Houston, county seat of Texas county, on the 4th inst., taking the place by surprise and capturing all the secessionists in it, together with a large amount of property.

A mail carrier was captured with a large mail for the rebel army, containing important information of all the rebel forces. Several officers of the rebel army and secession citizens were taken.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS.—The New York Evening Post makes the following observations, on the intelligence which we are very likely to receive as to the results of the naval expedition:

"We think it well to caution the public against false alarms and against undue disappointment. The success of the Hatteras expedition was so cheaply purchased that we are likely to look for another such bloodless victory. But this can scarcely be hoped for; we must make up our mind to lose men; and must not be surprised or cast down if we lose ships. In the months which have elapsed since the capture of the Hatteras forts, the insurgents have had time to prepare such coast defenses as will probably obstruct though not prevent our landing at almost any point where Gen. Sherman may have instructions to strike his blow; and though the weather in early November is generally mild, yet a sudden gale may cause the destruction of some of our vessels. It is, moreover, probable that we shall get the first news of the expedition from the rebels by way of Richmond, and then it is likely to be a repetition of exaggeration, like those of Hollins and the Santa Rosa affair. The only trustworthy accounts will be brought back by the government despatch boat."

We still hear the cry of "peace." Under the circumstances that now exist, it is a cry of infamy. The argument of peace in the presence of embattled hosts, when the invaders are approaching upon us, means, as a distinguished statesman says, nothing but humiliation, the end of the Republic, the beginning of the scorn and contempt of the world, the setting of the last hope of the oppressed people of the earth.

Who dares stand forth and declare himself the advocate of such a peace?—Louisville Journal.

THE NAVY.—The eight sloops of war and the twenty-three gunboats ordered by the navy department about four months ago are nearly all finished. Four of the sloops have been launched, and two more will be ready for launching in about two weeks. Their names are the Onondaga, building at the Brooklyn navy yard, and the Juniata, building at Philadelphia. Of the twenty-three gunboats only six remain to be launched, and they will probably set afloat in the course of next week.

The government continues to purchase vessels to be turned into gunboats, or to be used as store and supply ships. The number already purchased cannot be less than one hundred and forty.

In connection with this subject it may not be uninteresting to state that the British government have fifty-four vessels of war under construction at the present time. Their armament will be in the aggregate 1,254 guns.

AN AWFUL DISASTER.—A terrible storm occurred in France, early in October. At the Laile Mine, in the Province of the Gers, one million eight hundred thousand cubic yards of soil suddenly rushed into the mine, causing numerous landladies and burying some three hundred persons, nearly all of whom, doubtless, perished. Engineering.

HONORABLE CONDUCT.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune relates the following incident of Gen. Fremont's treatment of fugitive slaves:

"A few days ago a Missourian came to him with ample certificates of his fidelity to the Union, asking permission to search through the camp for three slaves whom he believed to have been taken into the service of one of the Illinois regiments. The general politely declined, saying he could not allow any one to search his camp for any purpose, except by regular authority of law, and then the applicant went away.—After he had gone, Fremont turned to the gentleman with whom he had previously been talking: 'I dare say,' said he, 'these persons may be here; but if they are, we have expecting to find a refuge, and I will never violate the confidence they have reposed in me, so long as my name is John C. Fremont.'"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED.—From the subscriber in this city, a light red COW, with some white spots, six years old, had a hole through one of her horns and a run around them when she left. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of said cow, or for information where she may be found. R. H. NICHOLS, Janesville, Nov. 9th.

WANTED!—Four or five Salesmen, to sell Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., for and old established Nursery. Apply to GEO. MOULBURN, Janesville, Wis.

Proposals for Lumber.—Proposals will be received at my office till twelve o'clock, noon, the 11th inst., for

100,000 Feet of Boards and Scantling, suitable for the erection of barracks and stables for the United Wisconsin Cavalry. To be delivered immediately at the yards of the bidders in this city. The right to reject any or all of the bids, or for a larger or smaller quantity, will be reserved.

Janesville, Nov. 9th, 1861. W. A. BARSTOW, Nov 10.

AUCTION.

200 Fine Steel Engravings.

In gilt, Rosewood and Black Walnut Frames, at Auction, Wednesday & Thursday Eve's, Nov. 13 & 14, at 7 o'clock, in Myers' Block, next door to M. C. & Co. I will sell as above, without reserve, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, suitably framed and arranged. The selection embraces many rare and valuable subjects from the works of Landseer, Wilkie, Raphael, Herring, &c. As the Engravings are too numerous to enumerate and will be on

from Monday noon until the evening of sale. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to the exhibition, until 10 o'clock. GLAS, PARKER, Auctioneer.

New Fall and Winter Millinery.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF THE SEASON, MISS REYNOLDS informs her friends and the public that she has now the largest and best stock of MILLINERY GOODS ever offered for sale by her. Her stock comprises all the latest styles of materials and manufactured work, and every article will be sold at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, preferring to sell at a small profit rather than keep her goods over for another season.

Bonnet from \$1.50 to \$10.00, according to style and quality. Caps and Head-dresses constantly on hand. In short, everything kept in a first class Millinery Store will be found in her shop, or manufactured promptly to order. All her purchases were made for cash, and she is thus enabled to sell at the lowest living profits.

DRESS MAKING.

She is also prepared to cut or make dresses in the latest styles, or change old dresses to the new styles. Her friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine. Shop in the old place, Exchange Block, west end of Upper Bridge. MISS R. A. REYNOLDS.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY!—THREE Coat Makers and three Pant Makers. None but the BEST need apply. SMITH & BOSTWICK, Janesville.

Economy and Fashion!

CLOTHING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!

M. HARSH, AT THE YOUNG AMERICA CLOTHING HOUSE,

HAS just returned from the east, where he has purchased the LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING of all kinds, including the finest Cloth Gait, Cassimere Suits, Tailor, Black and Blue Pinstriped, Black, Brown and Blue, Beaver Gray Coat, Ever brought to this city. Also

Ready-Made Clothing, For men and boys' wear, of every description, with the largest stock of Black Dressing Pants, Fancy Cassimere, Shirts and Drawers, and also Suits of all kinds and quality; the richest in the market and of the latest styles, made up in a superior manner.

VESTS! VESTS! VESTS!

The largest stock of Cloth and Cassimere Vests, Velvet, Flannel, Silk and Satin, double and single breasted; also any quantity of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Underclothes, Gloves, and every article necessary to a gentleman.

Gentleman's Complete Wardrobe!

Can be found at this Institution in such immense variety that the most fastidious can always be suited, which he offers

FOR CASH.

At prices that will defy all competition and cannot fail to convince all those who are in

WANT OF CLOTHING.

That it will be for their interest to buy at the

YOUNG AMERICA CLOTHING HOUSE.

Having been in this branch of business for a number of years, and studied the wants of the community in this section of the country, the Proprietor feels himself that he can and will surpass, as he always has done, any

CLOTHING STORE IN THE STATE.

Gentlemen in want of anything in the clothing line will do well to call at the

Young America Clothing House,

and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HATS AND CAPS,

a large stock.

His Merchant Tailoring Department!

Is unsurpassed, and his accomplished cutter, MR. GEORGE PENTON, Who is at the head of it, is a gentleman of long experience, and most excellent taste. Come then one and all, if you want

Cheap and Good Clothing.

AT THE ORIGINAL

Young America Clothing House,

IN PETER MYERS' BLOCK.

Janesville, Wis. nov 10. M. HARSH.

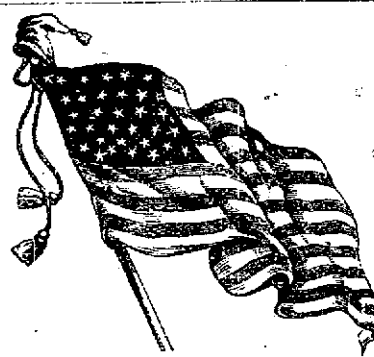
JUST RECEIVED.

BY

WEBB & LEE

ONE of the largest and best assorted stocks of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE,



Forever free that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
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E. W. Fox was charged with contracting with the government to receive 45 cents each for 50,000 picket pins, when another person would furnish them for 25 cents; camp kettles at 35 cents, when there were bids at 20 cents; and nails and spikes at similar rates. Fox avers that he never had a contract with the government for picket pins, camp kettles, axes or nails, but manufactured or purchased them, and had them for sale, and did sell them to the quartermaster department, from day to day; that they were of the very best quality, at his usual rates. It was also charged that Fox purchased saddles which had been rejected, and sold them to McKinty at increased rates. He avers that this is an unqualified lie.

It is stated in the report that Gen. McKinty was appointed quartermaster by Gen. Fremont, and as "such quartermaster general controlled the horse and mule contracts, &c." A correspondent of the Democrat says this "is all a base fabrication." General Fremont had nothing to do with the appointment of Gen. McKinty as quartermaster, and had no control over his actions at St. Louis, and that Gen. McKinty had been quartered there long before Gen. Fremont had been sent to Missouri. If, therefore, there is anything wrong in the quartermaster's department Gen. Fremont is not responsible for it. What, then, becomes of the tremendous stories of frauds in horses, mules, wagons and forage, which have, by implication at least, been charged upon Gen. Fremont by the Chicago Tribune? This single fact disposes of the whole catalogue of frauds, attempted to be heaped upon the commanding general. If McKinty has been under the control of the "California gang," what has Fremont to do with it? He could not deprive him of his appointment received from the war department.

gators in the great trial of Fremont vs. his traducers, now going on before the people. The ball will go on until the whole truth is spread abroad. Our readers must bear with us in the prominence which we give to this subject. We are determined, so far as we can do, that Gen. Fremont shall not be persecuted and traduced in the region where our paper circulates without having as ample an opportunity for vindication as we can give him.

The Election.

The Madison Journal, of last evening, says—"The returns come in very slowly. The same apathy which produced so light a vote leads to the neglect in forwarding returns. We see no reason to change the opinion expressed yesterday as to the result. The candidates on the republican union ticket are probably all elected, except Mr. Salomon, and it is possible he may gain enough in Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowish, Dane and other counties to make up for the votes thrown away upon Allen."

The Patriot of the same date says—"The returns come in slowly, and though the result is not fully determined, yet we think the republican state ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 3,000; it may exceed that, but unless the vote is more favorable in the northwestern counties than we expect, it will not fall much short of the highest figures named."

Reported Majorities.

Counties.	Harvey.	Ferguson.
Rock.....	1,800	1,000
Columbia.....	1,400	1,000
Walworth.....	1,000	1,000
Winnebago.....	700	700
Sauk.....	500	500
La Crosse.....	600	500
Dane.....	500	500
Monroe.....	500	500
Oconto.....	400	400
Racine.....	146	100
Grant.....	700	700
Fond du Lac.....	100	100
Green.....	800	800
Kenosha.....	700	700
Portage.....	300	300
Milwaukee.....	3,526	1,068
Oauke.....	1,068	1,068
Washington.....	1,100	1,100
Browns.....	300	300
Outagamie.....	300	300
Dodge.....	1,000	1,000

These figures are, in some cases, merely estimates, and in other cases, different reports exist as to the same county. Waukesha, Sheboygan and Manitowish counties are claimed on both sides.

RETURN OF GOV. BARSTOW.—Col. Barstow has returned to this city after a stay of some days at Washington, attending to matters connected with his cavalry regiment. His position and frequent interviews with the leaders of affairs, render his views as to the way things are proceeding at headquarters, of more than usual interest. He freely expresses his opinion that President Lincoln fully comprehends the nature of the momentous events that are transpiring, and his full responsibility to the country, and that he is directing all the energies of powerful mind, with strict honesty of purpose, and the truest purpose, to the government and the elevation of our flag wherever it has been lowered to the rebel foes. The utmost confidence is there felt in the certain success of our arms, and that the lack of the rebellion will speedily be broken. A long and scattering guerrilla warfare is expected to follow the great victories that are anticipated, before the full authority of law is re-established.

The blockades are but seldom run; when that does occur it is in dark and stormy nights, or under circumstances where the utmost vigilance could not possibly prevent it. He regards the secretary of war as a most efficient officer, and laboring under all vicissitudes, and in the face of great difficulties for the success of our arms.

These are the opinions of Col. Barstow, after sojourning some days at Washington, and we sincerely hope his anticipations may be realized. Col. Barstow's political antecedents, and his personal devotion to the late Judge Douglas, were fully understood. The devotion to the Union of the friends of Douglas was frequently spoken of, and the great loss to the country in his death was universally regretted. No one spoke more feelingly on this subject than President Lincoln.

Col. Barstow was highly complimented for his patriotism in proposing to take the chances of war at the head of a regiment in defense of the Union, and the bearing, bravery and personal qualities of the Wisconsin troops were greatly eulogized, especially as to the full and comfortable equipments with which they had been furnished by the state authorities, surpassing in all respects those of most other states.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—This paper, which assumes to be the leading journal of the northwest, and would like to be regarded as competing in position with its namesake in New York, is beginning to receive from its cotemporaries the castigation it richly merits. Too prone, at all times, to be arrogant and dictatorial, it has pushed its assumptions beyond the point of forbearance, and if it will benefit by the storm of public indignation now visited upon it, the lesson it is learning may be useful even if dearly purchased. Speaking of its treatment of Fremont, the Wisconsin well says: "The course of the Tribune is the more indefensible from the fact that its integrity is directly impeached, and though the aspersations of its editors that it is independent in its expression, be accepted, it is as thick as leather in 'Vallambrosa.' It cannot avoid the imputation that it is truckling to the sources of official patronage, and that its expressions are governed by a careful consideration for the battered side of its official bread. The particular evidence which impresses this strongly upon the public mind, is the fact that its change from hot to cold on Fremont, took place at about the same time that the Blair difficulty originated.—We don't know how much the Chicago post office is worth to the Tribune publishers, but we don't believe it is worth as much as the approbation of the people of the northwest. We can only hope that where it gets one dollar of official patronage it will not lose two from the people. That it feels

greeting it, is manifest from the fact that in its issue of the 6th it gives five columns of reasons why it has demanded Fremont's removal, elaborated until they contradict themselves, and reiterated until the malice of their statements is perfectly apparent, and their protestations of sincerity become forced and ridiculous. Now that it is losing ground with the people, it is endeavoring to educate them into the belief that it is right and they are wrong. In this we hope and believe it will signally fail."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A special from Fort Monroe to the Times says our fleet is bombarding Port Royal, which is said to be in a critical condition and ready to surrender. The rebel commander had a small steamer under his control, and threatened to go out and seize on the vessels of the fleet which had been driven on a lee shore with troops aboard. The news comes through secession sources, and is claimed to be derived from one Gen. Huger.

Tribune special says one of our gun boats was disabled by the rebel guns and another aground, and Capt. Tannall about to take her. It was reported at first that the Great Republic was lost, but it was incorrect.

Special to Commercial Advertiser.—The navy department credits the news of the result of the expedition received via rebel sources to Fort Monroe.

The Star of this evening says that it has information in which the editor relies, that yesterday there were unmistakable indications that the rebels posted on the Potomac are making preparations to send a considerable portion of their forces south.

Senator Andrew Johnson is still engaged in the west addressing the people on the war, and urging a hearty support of the government. He is expected here next week to act as chairman of the senate investigating committee.

Special to the New York Evening Post.—Senator Green of Missouri, has written a letter to a friend in this city, in which he declares that he is in favor of the Union, although the government has confiscated his property.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Complete, Harvey 790 majority.

OCOONTO COUNTY.

Votes but one ticket, the union, which has 400 majority.

BROWN COUNTY.

Harvey has 30 majority in the city of Green Bay, Howe 40 majority. Democratic ticket in the county will have about 300 majority. Hicks for the senate, and Ellis, for assembly, have no opposition.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Herald's dispatch.—Reports that General Beauregard had been relieved from the command of the rebels on the Potomac, seem to be well founded.

A letter just received from Richmond states that strong efforts for some days have been made by the people of South Carolina and Georgia, to induce Jeff. Davis to detail Beauregard to command the fortifications at Bull's Bay or Port Royal, in the event that the fleet shall attempt a landing at either of these points. The letter states that it is the general belief that the fleet was destined for Beaufort, and a pretty large force had been dispatched from the Potomac to defend that point.

The official announcement to the army of the retiring of Gen. Scott, and the assumption of command by Gen. McClellan, has been issued. The headquarters of the army will be established in Washington. The duplicate returns of orders and other papers heretofore sent to the adjutant general's headquarters of the army, will be discontinued by order of the secretary of war, by orders to Thomas, adjutant general.

Tribune correspondence.—Gen. Halleck has not yet received his orders, but the indications are that he will be assigned to the command in Missouri. Gen. Hancock's scouts have discovered that the rebels are in the habit of keeping about a regiment in ambush near Hunter's Mills, for the purpose of capturing whatever comes within reach, probably more than one of our pickets and stragglers in advance of our lines, has already fallen into their hands. A Captain of the 2d Michigan, wounded and captured at Bull Run, returned because of permanent disability, is visiting his regiment. He says a fortification on the north side of Richmond, when he left, was more than three quarters of a mile in length. Our soldiers in the hospital with him were well treated.—The Georgia troops at Richmond were greatly disaffected and anxious to return home. A dispatch from Gen. Rosser, the only one since the report about his fighting Floyd, was received at headquarters to-day. It says not a word of the Virginia thief or any engagement, or immediate prospect of an engagement with the rebels.

Fort Monroe, Nov. 8th.

A physician of the U. S. Army, at Norfolk, on Monday, with a flag of truce by General Wool, on some business of his own, was brought back this afternoon by a rebel flag of truce. He reports that telegraphic dispatches were received to-day at Norfolk, that our fleet was then (the 7th) bombarding Port Royal, S. C. and the work on both sides was very sharp and hot.—Two of the transports—one supposed to be the Ocean Express, having ammunition on board, and the Union, carrying horses—were lost during the gale.

The telegraph at Norfolk is in constant operation bringing from the scene of operation, despatches. The wildest excitement prevails among the rebels in Norfolk, also among the people at this point.

The Union was a new vessel, built in New York, and intended for the use of the quartermaster's department here. She was a very fast sailer, and proposed to be the return vessel to bring the news of the rout. The supposition is that Port Royal is reduced, and that our troops had effected a landing by this time. To-morrow we expect particulars, as a vessel is hourly expected.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 8.—The Old Point boat has arrived. A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk, yesterday, but brought no news whatever of the fleet.

Yesterday the gun boat Rescue went up the Rappahannock as far as Urbana creek, off the mouth of the creek she captured a large schooner, from which she took all her stores and moveable property, and burned her to the waters edge. The Rescue was fired upon by a masked battery on shore. The fire was returned, and the rebels completely shelled out. The commander of the Rescue occupied the entire day shelling every spot where there were indications of

cue and Cambridge would return to the Rappahannock river to-day and shell the woods where a rebel fire is supposed to be.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—Gen. Grant telegraphs from Cairo to headquarters here that our victory at Belmont was complete. We captured 130 prisoners and all the rebels' artillery, but were obliged to leave part of the guns behind for want of horses to haul them.

Some of the prisoners report a large force preparing to start to reinforce Price, but our attack will no doubt prevent it. Our loss was about 250, one-half killed and mortally wounded. BATTLEFIELD, Nov. 9.—Returns received from the forty-fourth of the state, the legislature stands, as far as heard from, about 65 Union, secession none. The senators elected are 10 Union, no secessionists. Seven secession senators who are principally boarding at Fort Lafayette, held over.—The majority for Bradford for governor will not be less than 32,000. The vote is the largest in all the counties ever cast in the state.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 6.—Major Clark Wright, who has just returned from an extensive scouting expedition, reports that the main body of the enemy is now at the mouth of the fork of Crane creek, about 40 miles south of here. He thinks this force is about 25,000 strong. McCulloch is on Flat creek with 7,000 to 8,000, and there are numerous bands ranging from 100 to 1,000 scattered about the country. Price's position on Crane creek is favorable for defense, and he has planted batteries on the bluffs overlooking the approaches to the place.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The funeral procession of Gen. Baker took place up Broadway at noon, the hearse was drawn by four white horses. The remains are to lay in state in the city hall till Monday, when they are to be escorted by the 71st regiment to the steamer Northern Light, on which they will embark for California.

The Markets.

New York, Nov. 9.—Flour market without important change. Wheat market shade firmer with light supply and fair export demand—1,231 1/2 Milwaukee club, 1,191 1/2 Chicago spring, 1,35 winter red western.

COT. GRASSER'S EXPERIENCE FROM ROLLA.—A rebel force under Col. Freeman have for a number of weeks made Texas county the scene of their operations, committing numberless robberies and keeping the region thereabouts in a constant state of alarm by their depredations. Union men fled in terror taking with them what few personal effects they could conveniently carry away. Col. Dodge refused to put an end to this state of things, and sent a force to chastise, and if possible, capture the miscreants. The expedition left Sunday morning, and two hundred and twenty men from the 4th Iowa, one hundred and forty and eighty cavalry detached from the 36th Illinois, and Capt. Wood's Kansas Ranger, numbering eighty mounted men. The whole force numbers five hundred and twenty, under the command of Col. Granger of the 98th Illinois, and Major Win. R. English of the 4th Iowa, the second in command. Monday morning the force was reported to be within thirty miles of Freeman's camp, and were to start at day-break on a forced march in order, if possible, to effect a capture "before the bird had flown."

A messenger came to Rolla Tuesday morning, and reports that he left the federal force at Houston, yesterday, and that the latter was then within twenty miles of Freeman's camp. We had captured a large amount of secession property and several prominent men had been taken prisoners, among whom were Mitchell and Campbell.—Missouri Democrat, 8th.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—The expedition sent south from Rolla a few days ago by Col. Dodge, entered the town of Houston, county seat of Texas county, on the 4th inst., taking the place by surprise and capturing all the secessionists in it, together with a large amount of property.

A mail carrier was captured with a large mail for the rebel army, containing important information of all the rebel forces. Several officers of the rebel army and secession citizens were taken.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS.—The New York Evening Post makes the following observations, on the intelligence which we are very likely to receive as to the results of the naval expedition: "We think it well to caution the public against false alarms and against undue disappointment. The success of the Hatteras expedition was so cheaply purchased that we are likely to look for another such bloodless victory. But this can scarcely be hoped for; we must make up our mind to lose and, and must not be surprised or cast down if we lose. We have seen nothing which we have elapsed since the capture of the Hatteras forts, the insurgents have had time to prepare such coast defenses as will probably obstruct though not prevent our landing at almost any point where Gen. Sherman may have instructions to strike his blow; and though the weather in early November is generally mild, yet a sudden gale may cause the destruction of some of our vessels. It is, moreover, probable that we shall get the first news of the expedition from the rebels by way of Richmond, and that the world will be repetition of exaggeration like those of Hatteras and the Santa Rosa affair. The only trustworthy accounts will be brought back by the government despatch boat."

We still hear the cry of "peace." Under the circumstances that now exist, it is a cry of infamy. The argument of peace in the presence of embattled hosts, when the invaders are approaching upon us, means, as a distinguished statesman says, nothing but humiliation, the end of the Republic, the beginning of the scorn and contempt of the world, the setting of the last hope of the oppressed people of the earth.

Who dares stand forth and declare himself the advocate of such a peace? Louisville Journal.

THE NAVY.—The eight sloops of war and the twenty-three gunboats ordered by the navy department about four months ago are nearly all finished. Four of the sloops have been launched, and two more will be ready for launching in about two weeks. Their names are the Onondaga, building at the Brooklyn navy yard, and the Juniata, building at Philadelphia. Of the twenty-three gunboats only six remain to be launched, and they will probably set afloat in the course of next week.

The government continues to purchase vessels to be turned into gunboats, or to be used as store and supply ships. The number already purchased cannot be less than one hundred and forty.

In connection with this subject it may not be uninteresting to state that the British government have fifty-four vessels of the under construction at the present time. Their armament will be in the aggregate 1,254 guns.

AN AWFUL DISASTER.—A terrible storm occurred in France, early in October. At the Laite Mine, in the Province of the Garde, one million eight hundred thousand cubic yards of water suddenly rushed into the mine, causing numerous landslides and burying the whole of the miners, nearly all of whom, doubtless, perished. Engineers are of opinion that it will take three

HONORABLE CONDUCT.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune relates the following incident of Gen. Fremont's treatment of fugitive slaves:

"A few days ago a Missourian came to him with ample certificates of his fidelity to the Union, asking permission to search through the camp for three slaves whom he believed to have been taken into the service of one of the Illinois regiments. The general politely declined, saying he could not allow any one to search his camp for any purpose, except by regular authority of law, and then the applicant went away.—After he had gone, Fremont turned to the gentleman with whom he had previously been talking: 'I dare say,' said he, 'these persons may be here; but if they are, they have expecting to find a refuge, and I will never violate the confidence they have reposed in me, so long as my name is John C. Fremont.'"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED.—From the subscriber in this city, a slight red cow, with some white spots, six years old, has a hole through one of her horns and a rope around them which she will not let go. A reward will be paid for the return of said cow, or for information where she may be found. B. BORNHEIM, Janesville, Nov. 9th.

WANTED.—A free salaried man, to sell Fruit and Ornament at Trees, Shrubs, &c., for and old an established Nursery. Apply to GEO. MULLSON, Janesville, Nov. 9th.

Proposals for Lumber. PROPOSALS will be received at my office till twelve o'clock, noon, the 11th inst., for the erection of

100,000 Feet of Boards and Scantling, suitable for the erection of barracks and stables for the Third Wisconsin Cavalry. To be delivered immediately at the yards of the bidders in this city. The right to reject any or all of the bids, or for a larger or smaller quantity, will be reserved.

W. A. BARSTOW, no. 114 Janesville, Nov. 9th, 1861.

AUCTION.

200 Fine Steel Engravings

IN Gilt, Rosewood and Black Walnut Frames, at Auction, on Monday, Nov. 12th, at 7 o'clock, in Myers' Block, next door to McFay & Co. I will sell as above, without reserve, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, suitably framed and ornamented. The selection embraces many rare and valuable subjects from the works of Landseer, Wilkie, Raphael, Hollar, &c. As the Engravings are so numerous to enumerate and the frames are of great value, I will sell the lot for cash, and the purchaser will be able to select the best of the lot.

FREE EXHIBITION. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to the exhibition, no. 114 CHAS. FULKER, Auctioneer.

New Fall and Winter Millinery.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF THE SEASON. MISS REYNOLDS informs her friends and the public that she has now the largest and best stock of MILLINERY GOODS

ever offered for sale by her. Her stock comprises all the latest styles of materials and manufactured work, and every article will be sold at the lowest possible price. VERY LOWEST PRICES.

preference to sell at a small profit rather than keep her goods over for another season. Bonnets from \$1.25 to \$10.00, according to style and quality. Caps and Head-dresses constantly on hand. In short, everything kept in a first class Millinery Store will be found in her shop, or manufactured promptly to order. All her purchases were made for cash, and she is thus enabled to sell at the lowest living profits.

DRESS MAKING. She is also prepared to cut or make dresses in the latest styles, or change old dresses to the new styles. Her friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine. Shop in the old place, Exchange Block, west end of Upper Bridge, R. A. REYNOLDS, no. 114.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

THREE Coat Makers and three Pant Makers. None but the BEST need apply. SMITH & BOWTICK, no. 114.

Economy and Fashion!

CLOTHING

AT KERNES

LOW PRICES!

M. HARSH,

AT THE

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE,

HAS just returned from the east, where he has purchased the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

CLOTHING

of all kinds, including the finest

Clark Coats, Cassimere Coats, Lion Skin, Black and Blue Pile Cloth, Blouse, Brown and Blue Beaver Over Coats,

Ever brought to this city. Also

Ready-Made Clothing,

For men and boys' wear, of every description, with the largest stock of Black Dressing Pants, Fancy Cassimere, Beavers Grey and Steel mixed, also Suits of all kinds and quality; the richest in the market and of the latest styles, made up in a superior manner.

VESTS! VESTS! VESTS!

The largest stock of Cloth and Cassimere Vests, Velvet, Furs, Silk and Satin, double and single breasted; also any quantity of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Under-shirts, Gloves, and every article necessary to a

Gentleman's Complete Wardrobe!

One be found at this Institution in such immense quantities that the most fastidious can always be suited, which he offers

FOR CASH

At prices that will defy all competition and cannot fail to convince all those who are in

WANT OF CLOTHING

That it will be for their interest to buy at the

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE.

Having been in this branch of business for a number of years, and studied the wants of the community in this section of the country, the Proprietor, William Young, feels that he can and will surpass, as he always has done, any

CLOTHING STORE IN THE STATE.

Gentlemen in want of anything in the clothing line will do well to call at this

Young America Clothing House,

and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HATS AND CAPS,

a large stock.

His Merchant Tailoring Department!

Is unsurpassed, and his accomplished cutter, MR. GEORGE PENTON,

Who is at the head of it, is a gentleman of long experience, and most excellent taste. Come then to me, if you want

Cheap and Good Clothing,

AT THE ORIGINAL

Young America Clothing House,

IN PETER MEYER'S BLOCK.

JANESVILLE, WIS. no. 114. M. HARSH.

ALL KINDS OF JUSTICE'S BLANKS

JUST RECEIVED

BY

WEBB & LEE

ONE of the largest and best assorted stocks of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE,

ever offered by us.

We are agents for the celebrated

AMERICAN WATCHES,

manufactured by

E. HOWARD & CO.,

Boston, Mass.,

American Watch Co.,

Waltham, Mass.,

MIDDLETON & FOOTER,

NEW YORK.

We have a good assortment of

English and Swiss Watches.

JEWELRY

of the latest and most approved

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861:

Way	Arrive	Close	Depart
Chicago, through	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Way	4:40 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:45 P.M.
Oshkosh and way	12:40 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
Milwaukee, through	5:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Way	1:50 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:45 P.M.
Monroe and way	6:20 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Madison and way	12:40 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
Bellevue and way	3:30 P.M.	9:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Milwaukee closes Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P.M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.

J. M. HURDIS, Postmaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—R. J. Goodrich, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A.M. and 7 P.M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—GEO. C. HICKMAN, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A.M. and 7 P.M.

TRINITY CHURCH.—HOMER W. RICE, Pastor. Services at 10:45 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School at 9 A.M. Friday evening service at 7:30 P.M.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.—JOHN SHARP, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10:45 A.M. and 7 P.M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. KINNEY, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A.M. and 7 P.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—J. H. JONES, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A.M. and 7 P.M.

ST. CATHARINE'S (Catholic).—CONRAD CHERRY and Holmes street. JAMES CONWAY, Pastor. Services at 8 A.M. and 10:45 A.M. Teachers at 3 P.M.

WOOD: WOOD!

Subscribers to the daily or weekly Gazette who wish to pay in Wood, are requested to furnish it now. Any number of new subscriptions can be paid in this way.

Not Coming To-Day.

A dispatch received from Madison last evening says the 11th regiment will not leave there to-day. Probably not before Monday.

UNION.—The town of Union is reported to have given Harvey 117 majority—all the votes cast.

We have nothing from Porter, Newark, Avon, and the town of Beloit.

NEW MILLINERY.—The ladies will find something of interest to them in Miss Reynolds' advertisement. A new bonnet is as essential to a wife or daughter as a new coat to a husband or son.

There will be services in Christ Church to-morrow at 10:45 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sunday school at 12:30 P.M.

CAMP TIDEWAY, Nov. 8, 1861.

It is with no small amount of pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt at camp of a fine lot of pies and cakes from Mrs. Eldredge, Mrs. Hanchett, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Randall and Miss Leonard, for which the donors will receive the thanks of the Rangers.

F. F. STEVENS, Capt.

JUNEAU COUNTY.—Eight towns give Harvey 56 majority. Nine towns to be heard from.

MONROE COUNTY.—Harvey has 174 majority in Sparta, and the Herald says the majority will be over 500 in the county.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.—Mrs. Mattison, of Chicago, and Prof. Root's sister, will attend this convention. Those who have heard Mrs. Mattison here at former conventions, will be delighted with another opportunity of hearing her fine singing. It is said on the best authority that she has greatly improved since she was here last year, and that she is now the first contralto singer in the country. Former attendants of these conventions will recollect that Mrs. Mattison did not confine her singing to the concert, but that she not only participated with them in singing at each session, but also sang some of her choicest songs.

Miss Root will add very much interest to the convention, as she is a very fine singer and pianist.

WISCONSIN FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE UNION.—An organization with the above title has been formed in this state for the purpose of forwarding blankets and other necessary articles to the soldiers from Wisconsin. Rev. H. A. Reid, the husband of the lady who first established the union as a private enterprise, has been authorized by Gov. Randall to extend his operations over the state and will canvass it for the purpose of organizing branches of the union. He proposes to solicit all kinds of articles for the comfort of our soldiers, together with money to keep up the organization, and by thus systemizing the work, make it accomplish a great deal more for the soldiers, than could otherwise be done. The union is to be auxiliary to the National Sanitary Commission, which has the sanction of the president and Gen. Scott, and which has made a general appeal to all the loyal women of the country that they should do all they can to promote the welfare of the soldiers.

There are many articles absolutely necessary to the comfort of our soldiers, particularly when sick or disabled, that are not furnished by the government, and can only be supplied through some such means as this organization. Mr. Reid has visited most of the important towns in the state and established a local union in each, which, acting in concert with him, has already done much good in the way of furnishing Wisconsin soldiers with many articles without which they would have suffered.—*Waterbury Republican.*

Mr. Reid has visited this city, though what arrangements he made here we do not know. The object of his labors is highly commendable, and we hope the results will be altogether successful.

The Washington correspondents have already commenced superceding Gen. Hunter. It is said that Gen. Halleck is to take his place. As he is from the Pacific coast, would it not be well for the Chicago Tribune to inform the government by special messenger, whether he belongs to the "California gang" or not? "This should be investigated," as Thomas says.

SOLDIERS' REMITTANCES.—Adams & Co.'s express, located in Washington, has generously offered to transmit all sums under fifty dollars to families of soldiers within reach of their express, for twenty-five cents per package.

In a recent case where, one of the New York regiments took the fence rails belonging to a loyal Virginia woman, to use for firewood, Gen. Wadsworth issued an order requiring the regiment to go into the woods, cut new rails and rebuild the fence destroyed.

From the Second Regiment.

We are requested to publish the following letter from a member of the Janesville company in the Second regiment, to C. Loftis Martin, Esq., of this city:—

PORT TILLINGHAM, Nov. 3, 1861.

We are in camp about three miles from Washington, in the above named fort, and are just enjoying the pleasures of camp life. We are doing at present what you might call nothing, except the daily routine of camp life. For some three weeks past we have been hard at work building forts and cutting down timber. Quite a compliment was paid to us and the other Wisconsin regiments, by the general commanding us, who said that we could shovel more dirt and cut down more timber than any other regiments in the field.

The 2d Wisconsin don't care much for neither Jeff Davis nor his minions. When we were on picket some five miles from Chain Bridge, the cavalry which was out with us was sent on a scouting expedition; when we returned Gen. Smith asked how far they had been out; they said they had been out as far as they dare go, and that they looked ahead some two miles and there they saw the 2d Wisconsin confederating corn, feeling just as happy as if it was in Wisconsin.

Since Captain Ely has taken command of this company everything has gone off smooth and well, and he has shown himself a better man in every respect.

I still remain yours truly,

THOMAS HENRY KNILL.

War Supplies!

The Chicago Evening Journal will be for sale regularly every morning. Camp Tideway Paper and Envelopes, in great variety of styles. Also Camp Bartow Paper and Envelopes, with appropriate embellishments. Infantry and Cavalry Tactics, Army Regulations, Manuals for Officers constantly on hand. Also, Blank Books for Regiments and Officers, manufactured with neatness and dispatch.

Remember, No. 9 Main street is the place to buy everything in the News, Stationery and Book line, cheap.

O. J. DEARBORN.

A DODGE.—The Detroit papers mention a new dodge resorted to by individuals in that city, "hard up" for something to eat. Their *modus operandi* is to enroll their names at a certain office and board at the expense of the state for a few days, but when their contingent is ordered to the regimental rendezvous they are *non est*, and will shortly turn up as members of another company, in a different part of the city.

The Hon. Emerson Ethridge, the gallant Tennessean, now clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, has been making Union speeches in Tennessee. While he is raising his eloquent voice for the preservation of the Government, Robert Morris, Esq., a grandson of the great revolutionary financier and patriot, member of the Constitutional Convention, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, is in Washington attending to official duties as chief clerk.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by

BUMP & GRAY,
GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, NOVEMBER 8, 1861.

Receipts of wheat were about the same today as yesterday, with no change of price.

We continue yesterday's figures:

WHEAT—white winter 75c; good to choice milling spring 65c; fair to good shipping 65c; common quality 55c.

CORN—1861s per 60 lbs. shelled, and 14c per 72 lbs., ear.

OATS—good local demand at 14c per bushel.

BARLEY—good local demand at 23c per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—good to choice at 20c; 20c per 60 lbs., for common.

POTATOES—new 12c per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 16c per lb. fair to choice roll.

EGGS—scarce at 10c per dozen.

WOOL—in good demand at 25c per lb. for fair to choice clips.

HIDES—Green, advanced to 3c per lb.; Dry, 5c.

FLOUR—spring at retail 2c, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6c per lb.; chickens, 5c.

SHEET FELTS—range from 30c to 60c each.

I SHALL SELL

Within thirty days, at some price not to exceed Boston wholesale, one 7c.

Piano Forte.

The mechanism is all warranted perfect. The tone will be perfect. It is not sold here, but will be used by Prof. Root's musical convention.

October 23d, 1861.

U. F. LANE,
Oct 23d, 1861.

Boots & Shoes for Cash.

Lower than Ever Offered

in

Rock County.

HAVING purchased the Old Rochester Boot and Shoe Store, and a large stock of

Boots and Shoes for Cash,

in the Eastern market, I am offering

Boots & Shoes

at

Prices that Cannot Fail to Please.

Custom Made

French Calf Boots, \$4.00.

do do do Kip do \$4.00.

do do do American do \$3.00.

Eastern Made Boots, from \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Boys, Youths and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS, BALMORAL

BOOTS, MOROCCO BOOTS, RUBBERS, &c.

in endless variety.

Call and Examine My Stock and Prices.

No. 2, Myers' Block, Main St.,

one door south of Milwaukee Street, Janesville.

Oct 23d, 1861.

J. C. BAILEY.

HANDSOME

KEROSENE LAMPS!

CAN BE

BOUGHT VERY CHEAP

at

Talman & Collins'.

FURTHER DECLINE IN GOODS!

McKEY & BRO. will sell from this day forward

until further notice, all our best

French Delaines

at 1 to 6 per yard. All our 15 and 18 cent plain and

figured delaines at 1 1/2 cent.

Janesville, Oct. 23d, 1861.

McKEY & BRO.

City Orders for Sale

In large or small quantities, at a discount.

McKEY & BRO.

NEW

Ready Made Clothing

AND

HAT AND CAP

STO RE!

In the New Brick Store, west side of the River,

Opposite the Central Bank,

M. C. SMITH,

PROPRIETOR.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICE

OF

CLOTHING

AND

HATS AND CAPS!

I HAVE just received the

Largest, Cheapest and most Extensive

assortment of

Ready Made Clothing!

to be found in this city, consisting of all kinds of

Boys' and Men's Wear,

from the

LOWEST PRICE GARMENTS

TO THIS

Best to be Found in the Market.

Having all our goods

Manufactured for us Expressly,

persons buying

Ready-Made Clothing,

will find our

GARMENTS

a very different article from those that are generally

sold at these common

SLOP SHOPS.

Also a large stock of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!

SHIRTS and DRAWERS,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

and everything to complete a

Gentleman's Wardrobe!

Having bought out the entire stock of an

Eastern Manufacturer

at

ONE HALF THE COST

70

Manufacture,

we are prepared to sell

HATS and CAPS

at least

Thirty per cent Cheaper

than ever before sold in Janesville.

Remember the Place,

WEST SIDE,

Opposite the Central Bank.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

one of the

BENNETT'S

Largest and Cheapest Stocks

OF

DRY GOODS,

ELEGANT STOCK

or

Men & Boys Custom Made Clothing!

HATS & CAPS

and

FURNISHING GOODS.

OUR Stock is well made, well cut and well trimmed

and those who favor us with a call will

Go Away Satisfied

that we can sell them a very large pile of

Good Goods

for a very

SMALL SUM OF MONEY.

New is the

TIME TO BUY!

We manufacture every description of

GARMENTS TO ORDER

at short notice, and in the most fashionable and ant-

stantial manner. Call and see us, and get a

SUIT OF CLOTHES

that will

GIVE YOU SATISFACTION,

and wear to please you.

KOHLIN & FOOTE.

450 CASES AND 450 BALES

OF

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED BY

McKEY & BRO.,

within the last 15 days! All of which are now

Opened, Marked and Ready for Sale.

100 CASES OF PRINTS,

containing 100,000 yards, consisting of Phillip Allen's

Warranted and American Print Works, being the best

stock of a New York Print, and all new Fall Styles,

which, notwithstanding the advance on all other

goods, we will sell at 10c per yard, at 9c per yard,

and all over the Union at 10c to 15c.

25,000 yards Madder Prints, at 10c per yard, worth

10c.

10,000 yards good Madder Prints, at 2c per yard, worth

2c.

20,000 yards best French and American Delaines, at

20c per yard. Sold in every city of the United

States, except Janesville, at 25c per yard.

15,000 yards of various styles of

DRESS GOODS!

Latest Importations, averaging from 12 1/2c to 15c

per yard. Small white and black muslin worn at pre-

sent, just received. Also Fancy Prints, so much called

for, 200 pieces plain and fancy Muslins, all shades; having

been purchased at auction, we can afford to sell

them for less than cost of importation.

200 pieces of all wool Delaines, bought at above, at 21

cents only, but well worth 50 cents per yard.

25 Pieces Lady's Cloth,

fine black and beaver, the latest style for cloaks, also

all trimmings to match.

100 yards cheap brown Flannel, at 6 cents per yard.

25 yards full yard wide Brown Flannel, at 8 cents per yard.

25 yards good, heavy, yard wide Brown Sheetings, at

10 cents.

We have more than our usual stock of

CANTON FLANNELS,

Ticking, Denims, Shirtings, Stripes, Wool Flannels in

any quantity, Table Cloths, and a general stock of

Trimmings, Napkins, Brown Lawns, Pocket

Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

25 Pieces Black Italian Silk,

just from Auction, at 75 cents per yard.

We purchased at one Bankrupt Sale in New York,

for net cash.

OVER 1,000 SHAWLS!

consisting of Square and Long Broche Shawls, Wool do,

do, do, and almost all styles in market. We call

particular attention to our stock of

CHAIN LAIN SHAWLS,

which we will sell at about half the usual price. For

instance, we sell at 30c the same style that we asked

\$40 for last year.

1,000 pieces assorted

AND
tured into Cloth!
notice at the
Woolen Factory
F. A. WHEELER & SONS,
60tf